

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowing rising temperature; moderate westerly winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 38.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 242.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 200 MILES.  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## HYLAN CAPITULATES TO GOVERNOR, VOTING \$212,444 TO SUBWAY

Three Key Contracts for 14th Street and Other Tubes Are Passed.

## SHIFTS DELAY BLAME

'Demands' Action by Transit Board in Series of Resolutions.

## EXCUSES ARE DISPUTED

McAneny Says Estimate Body's Explanation Is 'Mendacious' and 'Smoke Screen.'

Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate bowed yesterday to the mandate of Gov. Miller. They approved unanimously three important "key" contracts for subway construction aggregating \$212,444.75. Just nine days had elapsed since the Governor, speaking on April 19—Lexington Day—had denounced the city administration's policy of transit obstruction and had ordered it stopped under penalty of "more drastic action."

Of the three contracts voted, all of which have been in the hands of the Board of Estimate since last summer, the first was \$95,600 for ties and timber for use on various lines, but largely for the Fourteenth street-Eastern District B. R. T. subway, the dire need of which transit artery Gov. Miller had emphasized in his address. It went to the board May 26, 1921.

The second, in the sum of \$19,500, was for "treated ties" exclusively for the Fourteenth street-Eastern District line, and the third, appropriating \$97,444.75, was for track installation in the Livonia avenue yard of the Interborough's Brooklyn extension. They were sent to the board on July 6 and May 26, respectively, 1921.

Excuses Action of Board.

Mayor Hylan issued an explanatory comment in which he endeavored to shift upon the Transit Commission the burden for the long delay. The Mayor said: "I am voting to approve these three contracts because the prices are now not widely at variance with present market prices. In doing this I am alive to the fact that if the State Transit Commission had advertised these contracts after we declined to approve them last August it could have obtained lower prices, particularly along about September of last year. It is only because market prices have gone back a little that I approve these contracts at this time, but this does not excuse the nine months' delay of the State Transit Commission in the matter. It could have advertised these contracts at any time during these past nine months and could have had them before the board within two weeks, on a lower basis."

The capitulation by the Board of Estimate was accompanied also by a long preamble and resolution, introduced by the Mayor and adopted unanimously by his colleagues. It was a detailed indictment of the Transit Commission for that body's alleged delay in carrying out its duties. Members of the Transit Commission characterized it as "the most amazing display of inaccuracy and mendacity ever spread upon a public record," and as "a smoke screen" to "an effort to save the face of the city administration."

Transit Chairman Pleaded.

George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission, said: "The action taken by the board in finally approving the delay in carrying out the contracts for the Fourteenth street and Livonia avenue work is of course pleasing to the Transit Commission. Both of the major contracts in question—that for ties and timber, without which no work at all could be commenced, and that for the track installation in the Livonia avenue yard, without which the Livonia avenue extension, otherwise long since completed, cannot be opened—were sent to the Board of Estimate on May 26, 1921.

There has been, therefore, a little more than eleven months of delay. This period has measured in turn the delay upon the other parts of these two important lines. The contracts returned to the board two days ago and since re-advertised were for minor parts of the work. (They aggregated \$45,200, chiefly for spikes, nuts, bolts, tie plates, etc.) The vital part of the delayed work can now proceed without interruption.

"The commission has no further comment upon the incident of the moment except to suggest that the record compiled by the Board of Estimate today speaks for itself. The general resolutions adopted by the board concerning previous failures of action, which the commission had regard somewhat in the nature of a 'smoke screen' for the action that followed, we assume will be formally submitted to us. When they are received and the various suggestions they carry have had proper consideration the board may be assured it will get a prompt reply."

Tells of Good Intentions.

The preamble and resolutions, which Chairman McAneny branded as "mendacious" and "a smoke screen," set forth that "the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been desirous of taking favorable action upon contracts in order to progress construction of the Fourteenth street-Eastern District line and such other subway construction as is under way."

Continued on Page Seven.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 8-9-10.

## Daylight Saving Starts at 2 Sunday Morning

T-O-NIGHT is the night for New York city to put the clock forward one hour. Daylight saving time starts at 2 A. M. to-morrow. Changing of the clocks and the movement of suburban trains will be synchronized. The Long Island Railroad will operate on daylight saving time, as it did last year, but the other railroads entering the city will run on Eastern standard time. A rearrangement of schedules will, however, enable the commuter who has been using the 5 A. M. to arise at the usual time and catch the same train despite the fact that the clock at the station will register 7 A. M. when she pulls out. The railroads have found it impractical to run on daylight time.

## ASKS WILSON FUND BE FREE FROM TAX

Bill of Senator Harrison Would Have Revenue Act Exclude Such Foundations.

## 'PARTISAN AND PUERILE' Mississippian Denounces Commissioner Blair as Ruling Is Held Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 28.

Senator Harrison (Miss.) introduced a bill to-day to amend the revenue act of 1921 so that persons who contribute to the Wilson Foundation can have the amount deducted from their income tax. The bill also provides such exemptions for every corporation, community, fund or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. Special mention is made in the bill of the Wilson Foundation and posts of the American Legion.

Senator Harrison explained that he was prompted to introduce the bill by a ruling of Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair to the effect that sums contributed to the Wilson Foundation are not deductible from income tax returns.

The Mississippi Senator scored the ruling as "partisan, puerile and picayune." He declared that only recently the Internal Revenue Department had ruled that contributions for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund were deductible from income tax returns, and at a previous date had given a similar decision as regards contributions made to the McKinley Memorial Fund.

Not on Partisan Basis.

"I am sure that the ruling just made by the Internal Revenue Department concerning the Wilson Foundation," said Senator Harrison, "does not express the sentiment of the Republican Senators in this body. I am sure that the people of the country will be surprised, if not disgusted, by the decision."

"The Wilson Foundation is not being established on a partisan basis. Persons in all walks of life, of both political parties, are contributors, including former Postmaster-General Hays."

Senator Harrison said his bill aimed to rectify the injustice of the ruling and he hopes it will meet with little opposition.

"The Woodrow Wilson Foundation was held by Commissioner Blair to be 'civil' rather than educational, and he ruled on April 7 that contributions made to it were not exempt from income taxes."

Commissioner Blair held that the foundation differed essentially from the Roosevelt Memorial Association and the McKinley Memorial Association. He defined these two organizations as "exclusively educational" and therefore fell within the class entitled under the revenue act to enjoy exemption from gifts of money to educational projects.

The Commissioner, dealing with the charter of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, held that one of the primary purposes of the foundation was to make awards to individuals or groups that had rendered conspicuous service to democracy or public welfare.

Ruling Is Held Up.

The bureau was in turmoil throughout the day over the question of making a full explanation of the decision, but apparently the political effect of such action was feared by some officials.

Mr. Blair was absent from Washington, and Acting Commissioner Smith gave orders that the ruling must be suppressed temporarily.

Reports became current about the Treasury that because the ruling might be seized upon by Democrats to make political capital there should be further deliberation over it before it was formally promulgated. Officials said the bill was in final form, so far as the legal advisors of the Internal Revenue Bureau were concerned.

What Commissioner Blair would do about the matter upon his return to Washington, probably to-morrow, officials refused to predict. But the fact that a ruling has been drafted, bearing official approval, and yet has not been promulgated, to follow the regular routine procedure of being issued like other Treasury decisions, may stir up a further row in the Treasury Department.

Officials in authority would not discuss the provisions of the ruling.

Officers of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation said yesterday that while they were averse to becoming involved in a controversy with the Internal Revenue Bureau, they would contest the ruling that contributions to the foundation are not deductible from income tax returns. They said that the foundation has not been incorporated and that until it has been its character cannot be passed upon with any degree of intelligence. The officers believed their organization was as much entitled to exemption as were the Mc-

Continued on Page Four.

## KING OF JACKSONS BY POISONED PLUMS DEDUCED IN MYSTERY

Puzzle in Apartment Hotel Seems Without Solution, Say Investigators.

## SCENE IS REENACTED

Analyses of Contents of Two Stomachs Not to Be Ready for a Week.

## RELATIVES QUESTIONED

They Can See No Motives, but Are Sure Elderly Couple Had No Thought of Suicide.

The possibility that Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Madison Jackson, whose bodies were found in the bathroom of their apartment in the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, were killed by poisoned fruit was advanced yesterday by Dr. E. M. Vaughan, medical examiner for the District Attorney of Kings.

Thus, this solution to the mystery around the death of the devoted pair cannot be more than a theory. Just what caused death will not be known officially until the chemists have returned their report to District Attorney Ruston in about a week.

The police have abandoned their first conclusion that Mr. and Mrs. Jackson died natural deaths or, at the outside, by poison accidentally taken. They have reduced their theories to two. Last night they admitted that either the Jacksons died in a suicide compact or were poisoned by some one who sent them tropical fruit loaded with a drug or chemical composition that would cause quick paralysis and ensuing death. Of one thing, Dr. Vaughan seems quite sure—the Jacksons did not die of ptomaine poisoning.

Plum in Husband's Stomach.

Among the most important supports for the murder theory is the finding in Mr. Jackson's stomach of a large piece of fresh plum. The theory of a fresh and not a preserved plum is certain, according to Dr. Vaughan. He satisfied himself on this point before making his statement. That, however, is only one of the circumstances prompting the police to change their investigation tactics. They said that if the chemists report poisoning, that might be a post-mortem murder, they have on their hands one of the most elaborate mysteries New York has seen for years.

There is not much to be gained by a motive for murder nor is there any reason to believe the suicide theory. The Jacksons were in excellent health despite their years. The compatibility was commented on by those who knew them. Both had more than sufficient means to maintain them in ease for the rest of their years. The police have found that Mrs. Jackson had about \$10,000 in cash and probably that much more in securities. Her husband was worth much more, including two tenement houses at 408-409.

The least of the unusual features of this case is the fact that despite the evidences of death by poison, no container that might have held such deadly agency was found in the apartments. Neither was there any evidence that either of the victims had received a package that night. There were no plum pits nor fruit peelings. There was nothing outside of the bathroom to indicate anything unusual.

Every Hint to Be Followed.

The salient features of the mystery as it existed last night were so complex that the police declared that all they could do was to follow every line of reasoning, no matter how improbable, until they arrived at some definite point.

In the first place no one has been found who remembers having seen the Jacksons alive and together after 9:30 Tuesday morning. About 8:30 they entered Joe's, the saloon at 130 Fulton street, and had breakfast of oatmeal, coffee and rolls. Warren Pitt, a waiter, remembers that. They breakfasted at Joe's frequently. Pitt always served them. He recalls that they were in excellent spirits and apparently in fine health.

The couple returned to the Hotel Margaret. Mrs. Jackson retired to her apartment. Mr. Jackson went to Prospect Park, where on that part known as Grandpa's Playground he indulged in his daily round of croquet. He had been playing croquet for thirty years. Usually he had Dr. George Wardenburg of 144 St. Mark's avenue as his opponent. Other times he played alone as he did on Thursday morning.

Man Last Seen in Office.

The husband then appeared in an office he maintained at 406 West Fifty-fourth street, and where he spent a couple of hours every day. An old-fashioned desk and an equally antique safe are the principal furnishings of the office. The two tenement buildings are worth about \$40,000 each. And there trace of his old money. From the time he left Mrs. Jackson in the Hotel Margaret after breakfast nothing seems to have been seen of her.

At 8:30 the police patted plants, purchased in a Brooklyn department store by Mrs. Jackson on Monday morning, were delivered at the hotel. A hotel employee took the plants to the apartment. He knocked at the door three times. There was no answer. He decided the Jacksons would be out. He tried to get in by climbing a tree in front of their door. The plants were still there when at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning a housekeeper entered the apartment and found the elderly couple dead in the bathroom.

Neither of the beds in the apartment had been slept in nor even rumpled. And yesterday it developed that no one

Continued on Page Seven.

## Ninety Billion Marks Raised by German Taxes

BERLIN, April 28 (Associated Press).—Speaking at a conference of State Finance Ministers at Wurzberg to-day, Imperial Minister of Agriculture Hermann announced that Germany's revenue from taxes, &c., in 1921 amounted to 30,000,000,000 marks, an excess of 34,000,000,000 over the estimates.

## 72 SENTENCED FOR TOTAL OF 458 YEARS

Largest Prison Terms Imposed Since First Court Formed Here in 1683.

## MANY PLEAS OF GUILTY

Two of Five Who Robbed Shattuck Home Get Forty to Sixty Years Each.

Almost five centuries in prison sentences were imposed yesterday by Judges and Justices of the criminal courts of New York county upon seventy-two men who either pleaded guilty or were convicted of crimes of violence in the last two weeks.

This establishes a record that has never been approached since 1683, when the first court came into existence in New York city. The exact number of years handed out by the courts, based upon maximum sentences imposed, was 458.

The figures caused a hum of comment during the day throughout the Criminal Courts Building. One county officer visualized what the sentences meant by saying that if a composite prisoner had received them in 1492, when Christopher Columbus first landed on American soil, that man would still owe the State of New York twenty-eight years.

Judge Rosaksky Sentences 21.

Over half of the sentences were imposed by Judge Rosaksky in General Sessions upon twenty-one defendants. Two of these, Eugene Diastet and Moise Baginski, who had pleaded guilty to burglary of the home of Albert R. Shattuck, 19 Washington Square North, got from forty to sixty years each.

Punishment has been visited upon the Washington Square robbers with exceptional speed. Each was arrested within a few days after the burglary, on April 2, held by a Magistrate for action of the Grand Jury, subsequently indicted and pleaded guilty to first degree burglary on April 21. They will be taken to Sing Sing on Monday, which will close the case in one day less than a month.

Diastet and Baginski were two of five thugs, all believed to be French bandits, who entered the retired banker's home, locked him, his wife and several servants in a wine vault and stole \$50,000 in jewels. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have sailed for Europe to try to trace the greater part of the stolen goods, which they believe have been taken to France.

When sentence was pronounced both groaned and Diastet turned ashen gray. When led across the Bridge of Sighs to Tombs prison the deputy sheriffs had to give them support.

While this wholesale sentencing of criminals was in progress a report was published from Police Headquarters that Thursday night was one of the quietest the city ever experienced. During the midnight to 8 A. M. shift the most serious alarms sent to headquarters concerned only a half dozen missing persons.

The great number of cases listed for sentencing yesterday was due to the frequency with which pleas of guilty were entered since April 17, when District Attorney Banton opened his drive against crimes of violence. In many cases as pleas were entered date for sentencing was fixed for yesterday.

On the calendars of the nine parts—three of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and six of General Sessions—119 defendants were listed for sentencing. Of this number, twenty-one were postponed and twenty-six sentences were suspended. The sentences of the seventy-two prisoners were almost evenly divided between Sing Sing, for more serious crimes, and the reformatory, penitentiary, workhouse and city prison, for lesser offenses.

List of Sentences Imposed.

A tabulated list of the number of defendants sentenced and the number of years inflicted by each of the courts follows:

General Sessions.	De- fendants.	Sen- tences.
Judge McGuire.....	21	238
Judge Taft.....	9	48
Judge Taft.....	9	23
Judge Taft.....	8	25
Judge Taft.....	8	25
Judge Taft.....	1	1
Justice Finch.....	11	69
Justice Brown.....	3	15
Justice Taft.....	2	11
Totals.....	72	458

The nature of the crimes punished ranged from murder, through robbery and burglary, down to larceny. Justice Finch sentenced Frank Pecchioni to five years to life for the murder of Herman Pollock in the latter's candy and cigar store at 432 East Seventy-sixth street on April 6. The Justice raised the minimum from twenty to thirty years because he said the prisoner could otherwise get out of prison in thirteen years through good behavior.

This places too cheap a value on human life," he said.

Among those who received heavy sentences by Judge Rosaksky were Chris Peppier, Charles Gallagher and John McGrath, who pleaded guilty to attempting to hold up a cashier of the Maestri Construction Company at Forty-first street and Park avenue on March 21. They got eighteen years each.

John McCarthy was sentenced to serve from twenty years by the same Judge upon conviction of the robbery of Harry Kove on March 18.

A thirty year sentence was imposed by Judge McGuire on Harry Trost, convicted of robbery in the first degree.

Continued on Page Three.

## SAYS WALL STREET NETTED \$30,000,000 ON NAVAL OIL TIP

La Follette Charges Speculators Got Advance News of Teapot Dome Deal.

## HARDING SEEKS FACTS

McCumber to Sidetrack Tariff to Give Matter Right of Way.

## INQUIRY SEEMS CERTAIN

Dealings in Sinclair Oil During April Present Interesting Figures.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 28.

Senator La Follette (Wis.), in discussing to-day in the Senate his resolution of inquiry regarding the leasing of the naval oil reserve at Teapot Dome, Wyo., made veiled charges that advance information given to speculators on the New York Stock Exchange netted them \$30,000,000.

Senator La Follette stated that while the lease was given to the Mammoth Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Sinclair Oil Company, on April 7 by the Secretary of the Interior, "the fact that it had been executed was not officially admitted until April 21."

"During the time between April 7 and 21," he added, "when this mystery surrounded the public's business, speculation in Sinclair Oil jumped on the New York Stock Exchange in three days' trading more than \$30,000,000."

Following are the sales on the New York Stock Exchange of Sinclair Consolidated and the closing prices between April 7 and 21:

Sales.	Closing Prices.
April 7—16,700 .....	25 1/2
April 8—5,100 .....	25 1/2
April 9—3,900 .....	25 1/2
April 10—17,100 .....	25 1/2
April 11—11,500 .....	25 1/2
April 12—40,000 .....	26 1/2
April 13—107,100 .....	29 1/2
April 14—Good Friday .....	29 1/2
April 15—12,000 .....	32 1/2
April 16—261,700 .....	32 1/2
April 17—96,500 .....	30 1/2
April 18—12,700 .....	29 1/2
April 19—26,500 .....	29 1/2
April 20—25,900 .....	33

"At the very time when correspondents were being assured by officials of the Interior Department that no lease of the rich naval reserve had been made, perhaps to-morrow, and unless the details of the lease were sent to certain gentlemen, prominent in oil, racing and administration circles, published a statement in a New York newspaper that the lease had been signed. This gentleman was none other than Harry Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Company."

## President Seeks Details.

Reports at the Capitol to-day were to the effect that President Harding was not satisfied with the lease of Teapot Dome and had asked the Navy and Interior Departments to submit to him all the details of the lease.

Information was forthcoming on the subject.

Senator La Follette served notice he would call up his resolution at an early date, perhaps to-morrow, and unless there is quick action on it, he declared, "there will be no peace or quiet here."

He was supported in his contention for details of the lease by Senators Charles McNary (Wash.) and McCumber (S. D.).

"If it is a fact as claimed by the Government officials that private wells were tapping oil in the naval reserve," said Senator McNary, "that fact should be established beyond all doubt."

"Again, we should be informed as to the details of the lease and all the facts leading up to it. The Government officials should convince us of the reasonableness of the contract and the propriety of the terms. The Congress is entitled to know, and the country is entitled to know, if the interests of the Government have been properly protected."

Senator McCumber said he favored the resolution and was inclined to lay aside the tariff bill for a reasonable time for its discussion.

"Great Wrong to Wyoming."

The Wisconsin Senator ridiculed the contention made by Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary Fall of the Interior Department that they were forced to lease Teapot Dome because private wells were being drilled nearby which were draining the reserve. In that connection he produced a telegram from Gov. Carey of Wyoming, which read in part:

"From such information as I have been able to obtain, I believe there is no chance of the Salt Creek Field draining Teapot Dome. Regardless of all other objections to the lease, a great wrong is being done Wyoming to rob it of some of its most valuable natural resources and giving the State nothing in return."

Senator La Follette also declared Dr. G. B. Morgan, State geologist of Wyoming had sent the following telegram to him:

"No producing wells in the neighborhood of Teapot except Salt Creek wells. My opinion is that Teapot and Salt Creek are separate structures and practically no possibility of draining Teapot through Salt Creek wells."

Senator La Follette then said: "The excuse that the naval reserves are in danger of depletion by draining into private wells on contiguous lands is an old one. It has been the specious plea upon which those desiring to exploit these rich fields have based their efforts to secure access to them. But even if the weight of scientific opinion were not against the contention that the fields can be drained by outside drilling, there is a definite way in which the Government can protect itself against such a ruthless system of pillage."

## SPEEDY PROGRESS IS MADE IN DRAFT OF ANGLO-FRENCH TERMS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

GENOA, April 28 (Associated Press).—A special drafting committee composed of Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Great Britain; Camille Barrere, France; M. Delacroix, Belgium; Vittorio Scialoja, Italy, and Dr. Motta, Switzerland, is working to-night on combining the British and the French proposals for Russia. It worked so smoothly that it completed its work on the preamble to-night in forty-five minutes and will deal with the remainder of the memorandum to-morrow.

The French proposal sketches at length the means for restoring Russia's agricultural and industrial activities, while that of Great Britain devotes more attention to credit for Russia.

France insists on the full payment of Russia's war debts and the restoration of private property to foreigners; Great Britain favors a reduction in Russia's war debt and is willing to be satisfied if Russia grants former foreign owners the use of their property instead of a return of actual ownership.

According to information from French sources the British draft proposals suggest that Great Britain has a fund of \$25,000,000 available for development in Russia which could be placed at the disposal of Englishmen interested in that country.

France also asserts that Belgium and Japan possess large amounts of capital for economic development in Russia, that other countries could send technical experts to Russia, while Italy could aid Russia through her cooperative agricultural organizations.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the Central News from Genoa says it is understood Premier Poincare has wired M. Barthou that if the French draft is rejected or materially modified the French delegation should leave the conference.

## RUSSIANS SAY ALLIES BLOCK ACCORD NOW

Charge Them With Trying to Bleed Country for Group of Capitalists.

## SUSPICIOUS OF ENGLISH

Arrival of Russo-Asiatic Company Promoter Inspires Bolshevist Distrust.

By FRANCIS M'CALLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Genoa, April 28.—The arrival in Genoa, at Mr. Lloyd George's request, of Leslie Urquhart, promoter of the Russo-Asiatic Company, an English concern which has more than \$100,000,000 worth of mines in Russia, inspires distrust among the Bolsheviks. They claim that negotiations have been blocked by the Allies' determination to bleed Russia for the benefit of a small group of great capitalists, and the Bolsheviks had proposed a scheme involving the compensation of the great majority of small creditors. Speaking on this point M. Tchitcherine said:

"The present situation in a nutshell is that negotiations were rendered more difficult, principally because of the question of nationalized foreign property. The pre-war debt question could have been solved amicably if the proposition submitted by the Russian experts, involving a loan to us, had been accepted."

"The great majority of small holders of Russian bonds—poor people who had invested in Russia their modest means earned by their own toil—would have been satisfied if our proposition had been accepted; but that event was rendered difficult by the claims of a small group of profiteers and high finance which was interested in the large Russian industries before the revolution. When we speak of satisfying the just and reasonable claims of the old private proprietors, we mean making good the losses sustained by small merchants and workers owing to nationalization, and in this as in all cases the Soviet Government is particularly solicitous about the people."

"Again, we should be informed as to the details of the lease and all the facts leading up to it. The Government officials should convince us of the reasonableness of the contract and the propriety of the terms. The Congress is entitled to know, and the country is entitled to know, if the interests of the Government have been properly protected."

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FIRST GIRL IN 112 YEARS BORN IN JERSEY FAMILY

Cape May, April 28.—For 112 years the Rott family of West Cape May has been hoping and praying that a girl should be born into the family. To-day this important event took place when Mrs. Edward Rott became the mother of a girl.

Great rejoicing resulted and a big reunion will be held when the little one is christened.

## SOVIET AIDS SECRET GERMAN-TURK PACT

Negotiations Quietly Carried On in Berlin for Contact Through Caucasus.

## CONSTANTINOPLE CLOSED

Angora Government Seeks Military and Economic Support—Afghanistan Cooperates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 28.

The Allies having closed Constantinople to their intercourse, the Germans and the Nationalist Turks are seeking contact through Soviet Russia and the Caucasus. By Soviet initiative and good offices, secret negotiations were opened recently in Berlin between the German Government and representatives of the Angora Government. The projected agreement is primarily economic, as the German Government wishes to avoid offending the British by engaging in any political understanding.

The same consideration makes Germany very slow to support the freedom for India campaign and other separatist movements affecting Great Britain, though during the war such movements found welcome in the German Foreign Office.

The Turkish Nationalists have sought both military and economic support in Germany. Some weeks ago the British secret service frustrated efforts by the Turks to transport forty German officers to Asia Minor via Copenhagen on board a chartered ship.

The Turks look to Germany for engineers and experts, agricultural machinery and textiles. The Bolsheviks are in favor of contact between Germany and Turkey by transit through the Caucasus, and have paved the way for the negotiations. Turks in Berlin, have declared to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, that on the whole they are glad they were not invited to the Genoa conference, because they have been free to push their cause in the European capitals without promises or handicaps. Indeed, the Turks would have found themselves in an embarrassing position at Genoa in the conflicts between British and French delegations respectively, as the Turks have official friendly relations with both countries.

Afghanistan is working in close cooperation abroad with the Turks and the Soviet Government. She has established a legation in Berlin, and also is negotiating a trade agreement with Germany, which business is in favor of such negotiations with the Near Eastern Powers, owing to opposition in the countries of the Little Entente and in Constantinople, which hitherto has been German trade with the Near East practically impossible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28 (Associated Press).—A representative of the Turkish National Government at Angora has lodged a protest with the Allies against the language of the Greek forced loan, the scope of which is declared to have been extended into Asia Minor and Thrace. The Greek troops, according to advice received here, are continuing their advance against the Turks along the Meander River, practically without resistance, and are understood to have occupied the triangular region south of Smyrna, which formerly was occupied by Italian troops. Their objective is understood to be Bodrum, ninety-six miles southeast of Smyrna.

## RUSSO-GERMAN AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

Opened Between Koenigsberg and Moscow, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, April 28.—Airplane service between Koenigsberg and Moscow was opened to-day, the Berliner Tageblatt announced.

Germany's privilege of constructing commercial airplanes, hitherto forbidden by the Allies, will be restored after May 5.

MADRID, April 28.—Gen. Ardanas has issued an order forbidding the use of blasphemy by Spanish soldiers in Morocco. The order carries heavy penalties for its violation.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH NEAR AN AGREEMENT ON REPLY TO RUSSIA